FBIS DAILY REPORT

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ALFONSIN MESSAGE ASKS FOR ARGENTINE UNITY

PY041740 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1504 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin today invited all Argentines, regardless of their political party or trend, to join a great constructive dialogue in search of a modern Argentina. He added that the country needs all of us. These remarks are included in a statement the president issued through presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez, who read the document in the Government House press room.

The text of the presidential statement reads as follows:

I share with all the people the civic happiness over the exemplary behavior during yesterday's elections. The Argentine people have taken another step toward the definitive consolidation of democracy. The citizens expressed political will without proscriptions, obstacles, or fear. They expressed their will to reassert and consolidate democracy as the only possible way to build the future. Millions of Argentines have become involved in political affairs and those who only had isolated and occasional chances to vote for their representatives during a past of constitutional instability currently find themselves living under the stability and continuity of the full exercise of their rights. Therefore, the civic commitment of all society has been ratified through the elections, renewing the people's representatives and giving our young democracy a refreshing impulse of vitality.

We are building with solid foundations our pluralistic, tolerant, and participatory life in freedom. We are living through a period of deep renewals and an updating of our republic's founding principles in order to allow the citizenry to unite, after so many years of resentment and disagreement, before the common mission of building a new, fairer, and more prosperous country.

I invite everyone, disregarding their political membership or careers, to join in this great constructive discussion to seek a modern Argentina. The country needs everyone. The future unites us in its demand for boldness, courage, and intelligence to prepare the new Argentina for the beginning of the 21st century together with the democratic and developed countries of the world and together with our Latin American brothers, as well as with all the free countries of the world.

I congratulate all those who have been elected by the people. Their responsibility is great. Beginning now, coming from different parties, with different ideas and proposals, they join in the exciting task of pulling the country out of its decadence and building a modern, solidary, and reconciled Argentina. They have responsibility because they have been entrusted with a challenge, and they should feel satisfaction, together with the whole country, because the institutions have been revitalized.

Once the citizens have let their voice be heard, it is difficult to silence it. Through this, democracy has triumphed.

MARTINEZ PRAISES ELECTORAL TURNOUT, COOPERATION

PY041308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0253 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA) -- Vice President Victor Martinez tonight stated that the Radical Civic Union [UCR] victory in the provinces governed by the Justicialist Party "confirms that the gerrymandering system has changed." He also greeted "all political forces that, although defeated, have ratified their participation in the struggle for the consolidation of democracy."

Martinez made these remarks at an impromptu press conference he granted last night at the offices of the UCR National Committee, surrounded by dozens of reporters, photographers, and cameramen and by many UCR militants who battled to greet him.

Martinez, who is also Senate president, stated that a little more than 80 percent of the voters participated in the elections. He added that "this shows the citizens' most resolute opposition to a rebirth of violence." He stated: "More than a UCR victory, for me this represents a victory by all citizens." The vice president said that the UCR policy "is based on a platform and a government action," after which he admitted that "we have made some mistakes, but we will make the necessary changes in the next 2 years." Martinez reasserted that the president of the nation will no longer call for national unity, "because he has already created it." He also expressed satisfaction over the fact that in the Province of Cordoba the ruling party received maximum support in the elections.

RADICALS GARNER 43 PERCENT OF TOTAL VOTES

PY042031 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1810 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (DYN) -- With the votes of only 633 voting booths out of a nationwide total of 70,564 remaining to be counted, the Radical Civic Union [UCR] is leading with 6,580,451 votes, 43 percent of the total votes cast. This official information was issued by the San Martin Center at 1430.

The following are the totals from around the country at that time:

UCR	6,580,451 votes	43 percent
Justicialist Liberation Front	2,486,653	16 percent
Other political parties	2,782,487	18 percent

(This includes the Buenos Aires Province Justice, Democracy, and Participation (Frejudepa) Renewal Front, which has obtained 1,540,648 votes in Buenos Aires Province, representing 27 percent of the votes cast in that district, the provincial parties of Corrientes, Neuquen, San Juan, etc., which have obtaired more than 1,200,000 votes, other smaller parties, and the two Buenos Aires Province Centrist Alliances).

Justicialist Party	1,178,064	8 percent
People's Front	350,045	2 percent
Intransigent Party	927,817	6 percent
Federal Party	242,473	2 percent
Progressive Democrats	189,800	1 percent
Socialist Unity	104,960	1 percent
Christian Democrats	66,466	
Communist Party	1,025	
Social Affirmation Movement	119	
Popular Leftist Front	6,032	
Integration and Development Movement	35,215	
Humanist Party	36,206	
Popular Line	10,194	
Workers Party	47,499	
Socialist Democratic Party	1,464	
Socialist Popular Party	116,346	
Democratic Centrist Union	56,123	
Blank votes	10,551	
Void votes	7,524	
Questioned votes	698	

ELECTION-RELATED VIOLENCE REPORTED IN CITIES

PY041546 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1120 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (DYN) -- Unexpected violence broke loose in this capital, Greater Buenos Aires, and several cities in the interior of the country when demonstrators from different parties clashed among themselves or with police, resulting in bullet wounds to several persons -- three of them serious, injuries to several others, and an unspecified number of detainees. The most serious incident occurred in front of the Lanus City Hall, where in a confused situation Nestor Anibal Bellone, a municipal employee, was seriously wounded by a bullet. He has been admitted to Araoz Alfaro Hospital, where he was operated on early this morning.

Other serious incidents were recorded in downtown Buenos Aires between Peronist groups and police forces that dispersed them with tear-gas grenades. The resulting detentions have been bitterly criticized by Deputy Diego Guelar, who has brought serious charges against Interior Ministry Secretary Raul Galvan. Other minor incidents resulting in wounded and injured persons were reported in Neuquen, Tucuman, Formosa, Santa Fe, and Rosario.

The cause of the incident in Lanus is still very confusing. Sources from the Radical Civic Union [UCR] claim that the aggression began when some individuals riding in an automobile attacked a column of UCR demonstrators who were passing in front of city hall. On the other hand, the Justicialist Party claims that the wounded person is a city hall employee who was leaving the building at the end of his work day.

The police failed to submit a report in the beginning, but confirmed Bellone's identity, 23 years of age, and added they were trying to identify the occupants of the automobile from which the shots presumably were fired. The incidents in Buenos Aires occurred on Corrientes Avenue from Callao to Nueve de Julio Avenue, between followers of the Justicialist Party who were celebrating the electoral victories achieved by the tickets headed by Carlos Grosso and Antonio Cafiero and forces of the Infantry Guards armed with tear-gas-grenade launchers and other dissuasive weapons. At least two people were injured during the clashes -- one of them was treated at the General San Martin Theater First Aid Center -- and an unspecified number of detainees were taken in an Infantry Guards truck from the corner at Corrientes and Uruguay Street.

In another incident, Justicialist Party sympathizers beat up one People's Front member at the corner of Bartolome Mitre and Callao Streets, injuring him and forcing his hospitalization. In San Miguel de Tucuman, incidents took place in Independencia Park between Justicialist and UCR militants who had gathered there to await the results of the provincial elections. During the confrontation, demonstrators identified as Peronists attacked Enrique Galindez, a photographer of the daily LA GACETA of this city, beating him and destroying his camera's flash attachment and taking his camera.

UCR and Neuquen Popular Front militants also engaged in a battle in downtown Neuquen. Some gunshots were heard, although there were no reports of injuries or detainees. Formosa also was the scene of political excesses when a group of Peronist militants attacked some UCR youths who were celebrating the election results in front of the UCR provincial committee offices. The Peronists attacked their opponents with sticks and other hard objects. At least two were wounded and a dozen injured. There also were incidents in Santa Fe between Radicals and Peronists who engaged in fist-fighting and rock-throwing. This clash ended upon the arrival of the police. Several individuals were injured. In Rosario, Peronist militants attacked a motorist who was carrying a UCR flag in his car when he was passing in front of the Justicialist Party committee office.

More Buenos Aires Violence

PY041322 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1017 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA) -- At least three persons were injured last night, one of them sustaining a bullet wound, as a result of a number of confusing incidents. The incidents began at the Obelisk when police dispersed a group of Peronist youth militants and ended in the area of the congressional building, where a confrontation between Justicialist youths and Radical Civic Union [UCR] members was about to take place.

The most serious incident occurred at the corner of Corrientes and Uruguay Streets, in downtown Buenos Aires, where some 200 Peronist youths arrived, followed by troops of the Infantry Guards, who hurled tear gas grenades and used water cannons to disperse the demonstrators. According to eyewitnesses, the incidents took place when an automobile bearing UCR flags hit a Peronist youth a few meters from that corner. According to Justicialist militants, the police did not come to his aid with the necessary urgency. Police sources and eyewitnesses have confirmed that these incidents were observed by Justicialist Deputy Diego Guelar, who reportedly will file charges over this incident because he feels the police did not act correctly.

In these first confrontations a young boy sustained a bullet wound and had to be taken to the Ramos Mejia Hospital. This was confirmed early this morning by the federal police. The Peronist youths hurled rocks and other hard objects at the police, one of whom was injured in the head and had to be taken away immediately for treatment. The third injured person was a boy hit by a Peugeot. It has not been possible to confirm the seriousness of his injuries.

CAPUTO PROPOSES DEBATE WITH BRITISH ON FALKLANDS

PM051139 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 2 Nov 85 p 6

[Interview with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo by Tonly Allen-Mills: "Britain Is Challenged to a Debate on Falklands"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- Senor Dante Caputo, Argentina's Foreign Minister, challenged the British Government yesterday to face him in public debate on the two countries' differences over the Falklands Islands. "I would really love to have a public debate with British representatives on this so that (our position) can be known by the British public," Senor Caputo said. In an exclusive interview he told me he was ready to debate with "anyone" from Mrs Thatcher's side, but would expect to meet his British counterpart, Sir Geoffrey Howe. "I would have no problem if such a debate were organised so that the public of both countries would know our positions and know exactly where we stand," the Argentine Minister said.

It was the first time Senor Caputo had suggested such a debate, which, Foreign Ministry officials said later, might best be organised for television. The idea emerged during an informative 45-minute interview notable for its conciliatory tone on Falklands matters.

Senor Caputo quickly made it clear that Argentina's fundamental position on the question of sovereignty over the islands had not shifted, but he also insisted that negotiations with Mrs Thatcher had not become impossible, despite months of deadlock and frustration. He had unusually warm words for the Falkland Islanders, and made encouraging noises about joining Britain in United Nations sponsored talks on Falklands fishing rights.

A moustachioed chain smoker with degrees from the Sorbonne and an American university, Senor Caputo also steered notably clear of cirticising Mrs Thatcher, who in the past has been the target of stinging abuse by Buenos Aires officials. The overwhelming impression was of an Argentine politician embarking on a long-term seduction of public opinion in both Britain and the Falklands. That impression was confirmed by diplomatic sources, who pointed to President Alfonsin's favourable meetings with British Opposition leaders as evidence of a shifting Argentine strategy over the islands. The Foreign Minister said that should Mr Kinnock or the Social Democratic party win the general election, their stated support for resuming a dialogue with Argentina would mean that "nobody would be surprised if the (Falklands) negotiating process started right after."

But Senor Caputo denied he had given up the prospect of further progress with Mrs Thatcher. "If I thought there was no chance at all, I would put the subject to rest," he said. "But I insist. It's difficult, but not impossible." He repeated Argentina's familiar demands that bilateral negotiations should begin with an open agenda -- in other words that there should be no explicit exclusion of the question of sovereignty, a condition Britain has not accepted.

But in more accommodating terms he added: "I understand that we have to start a dialogue, even if the dialogue creates a precedent from the juridicial point of view. (We need) a dialogue just to see whether the negotiating process could be restarted. "The British Government says Argentina doesn't want to discuss practical problems. What we want to discuss is everything but without leaving aside the central problem... A realistic diplomacy would be not to ignore a problem (sovereignty) that is separating both countries. I'm not saying to solve that problem. That is something that requires time. I'm saying not ignore it."

Senor Caputo who is one of President Alfonsin's most trusted advisers, said a solution to the impasse over negotiations "does not have to be a defeat for any of the sides involved, from a political point of view." He added: "Maybe Mrs Thatcher could take an audacious step forward, and in the wake of the Falklands war she could appear as a person who shows her will to resolve problems and controversies peacefully." The Minister said that if talks were to start with an open agenda, "this does not mean that the first subject we discuss will oe sovereignty. "We have to give ourselves time to start discussing, understanding each other, to find our way to a solution... What I am asking is that sovereignty not be excluded explicitly from the negotiations. More than that I cannot say."

He added that if the question of the agenda could be resolved, and if the "remaining obstacle" were a formal declaration of cessation of hostilities in the South Atlantic Argentina would oblige -- "not because we believe it's necessary, but because we think it would be useful to start a dialogue."

Turning to practical matters, Senor Caputo gave an oblique hint that Argentine exports to Britain -- in a state of paralysis despite the unilateral raising of the British embargo last July -- might soon begin to flow again. Local businessmen complain that Argentine Government red tape is effectively barring shipments to Britain. Senor Caputo said it would not be a "dramatic change" if exports resumed. He also suggested that Argentina was favourably inclined to a proposal by the Food and Agricultural Organisation to hold talks on the problems of over-fishing in Falklands waters. The talks would include Britain, which governs fishing within the Falklands exclusion zone, and countries such as Russia and Japan that maintain long-range fishing fleets in the area.

"As long as this doesn't create any legal precedent in the dispute Britain and Argentina have right now. I think that we should both actively contribute to avoid deprivation of fisheries in the region." Senor Caputo said. A decision is expected at the end of this month, and if Argentina joins the talks, it will be the first time since an occasion in Switzerland last year that officials from London and Buenos Aires have met in formal talks on the Falklands.

The Argentine Foreign Minister also addressed himself to the daunting task of improving his country's standing with the Falklands islanders, who, both sides agree, are a crucial element in future debate. In the past Argentina had sought to make friends with the islanders, and "it's something we should be doing again" Senor Caputo said. Acknowledging that the process would inevitably take time to allow scars to heal, he added: "As soon as the islanders know the advantages of living in Argentina, including the flexibility of the constitutional system, and the great autonomy that regions and provinces have ... they will see no dangers in integrating themselves into Argentine society.

"President Alfonsin said in his speech (marking the second anniversary of the restoration of democracy this week) that Argentines would build a new Argentina. This is a land that deserves to be rebuilt, and we would really be happy if the islanders accompanied us in that task."

ALFONSIN RECEIVES BRAZILIAN NAVY MINISTER

PY042039 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1717 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin this morning received, in his office at Government House, Brazilian Navy Minister Admiral Henrique Saboya, who is visiting the country. He presented his greetings to Alfonsin. Saboya was accompanied by Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral Ramon Arosa.

Also present at Alfonsin's meeting with Saboya were: Captain Luis Paulo Aguiar Refuge, congressional adviser to the Brazilian Navy Ministry; Commander Mauyro Magalaes Souza Pinto, Navy military secretary; Admiral Emilio Jose Oses, Navy general secretary; and Commander Enrique Izola.

BRIEFS

NEWSPAPER CLOSES DOWN -- The newspaper PUEBLO DE LA NACION, formerly LA VOZ, which belonged to Senator Vicente Leonides Saadi and Jorge Cepernic, has closed down permanently. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 85 PY]

PRC'S ZHAO VISITS SAO PAULO, MEETS BUSINESSMEN

PY042341 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Relay by Francisca Rodrigues from Sao Paulo]

[Text] The PRC Premier and his entourage arrived today at 1040 [1240 GMT] at the Guarulhos International Airport, where he was welcomed by Sao Paulo Governor Franco Montoro, regional military commanders, and members of the Sao Paulo Chinese community.

From the airport, Zhao went to his hotel, where he rested. He then went to the Sao Paulo Federation of State Industries [FIESP], where he was welcomed by FIESP President Luiz Eulalio Vilela Vidigal Filho. [words indistinct] Vidigal Filho discussed the possibilities of doing business with the PRC.

[Begin Vidigal Filho recording] [passage indistinct] We have great prospects in the PRC. I would say that practically everything we produce can be sold to the PRC. [end recording]

Speaking after a luncheon, Zhao commented on the PRC's new economic situation, noting that his country is exercising a policy of opening up to the world, not only to developed but also to developing countries. Zhao added that the PRC will always take the side of Third World countries and described as fair the demand for a new international economic order.

Late in the afternoon, Zhao dedicated the PRC general consulate in Sao Paulo. Later, Zhao and his entourage will attend a dinner hosted by Governor Franco Montoro at Bandeirantes Palace.

OIL, RAW MATERIAL TRADE PACTS WITH PRC DESCRIBED

PY040138 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 2 Nov 85 p 2

[Text] According to the trade agreement, all the surplus oil Brazil purchases from the PRC in 1986 will be exported to third countries. However, these sales will only be made after an agreement is reached by Petrobras [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation] and its PRC counterpart, Sinochem.

In 1986 and the following 2 years, Brazil will increase its oil purchases from the PRC from 2.5 to 3 million tons. This means an increase of 500,000 tons of oil per year; as a consequence, imports will increase from 47,000 to 60,000 barrels per day.

Petrobras and Sinochem have yet to reach an agreement over the type of oil to be supplied next year, but it has already been agreed -- during various meetings with previous delegations that have visited Brazil and the PRC respectively and during a full day of talks during Zhao Ziyang's current visit -- Petrobras will have the right to import a minimum quantity of light oils.

In turn, the PRC's main purchases will be iron and steel products and iron ore. The PRC Government has promised to increase its purchases of Brazilian iron and steel products, including pig iron (this year these purchases totalled 1.7 million tons). Quantities were not discussed; it was only agreed that they will exceed the quantities purchased last year and, if possible, this should continue for the following 2 years.

The two governments also agreed on the quantity of Brazilian iron ore that will be purchased by the PRC; 1 million tons more than willbe purchased this year. As a result of this decision, Brazilian exports will total 2.5 million tons; and the PRC has promised, if possible, to purchase the same amount in 1987 and 1988.

Nothing has been decided yet regarding the amount of metallurgical coke Brazil will purchase from the PRC. However, it was agreed that the purchase will be made; for this, PRC technical missions will visit the country beforehand.

As the diplomats say, the Brazilian government "took note" of the PRC's desire to sell rice, corn, and cotton. The joint document states that "should Brazil decide to import these products to partially complement its domestic supply, the PRC's offers will be studied carefully with the best will in order to help diversify trade between the two countries."

The PRC, on its part, took note of Brazil's interest in exporting 50,000 tons of cellulose next year and has asserted that it will analyze the Brazilian proposals. It has also taken note of Brazil's interest in exporting vehicles and consumer goods. The PRC has also agreed to import 50,000 tons of aluminum rods next year.

The PRC has revealed its interest in acquiring lumber from Brazil, although the quantities are yet to be established, and it has stated its intention to continue acquiring petrochemical products, if possible in quantities similar to the average of what it has acquired during the past 2 years. The Brazilian Government has stated its desire to discuss the subject of maritime freight in a more detailed manner and to reach a cooperation agreement in the transport field.

The protocol on iron and steel signed at Planalto Palace yesterday provides for exchange in the following fields: scientific and technological research; mining and processing of raw materials; research and development of new products and their use; rationalization of energy consumption; and other issues.

The execution of this protocol will be carried out on the Brazilian side by Siderbras [Brazlian Iron and Steel, Inc.] and the Vale do Rio Doce Company, and on the PRC side by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the China Metallurgical Import and Export Corporation.

The geoscience cooperation protocol establishes as the main priority scientific and technological exchange seeking to increase the two countries' technical capacity in this field. It also provides for the exchange of scientists and technicians and the joint organization of seminars, symposiums and conferences in the two countries. The subjects of main interest are: regional geology and geotectonics; studies regarding mineral and energy resources; geochemical and geophysical prospecting work; and seabed geology and hydrogeology.

The last document signed yesterday is a memorandum of understanding by which Brazil and the PRC agree to carry out consultations at a high level to analyze the international situation and the overall situation of their bilateral relations. It is a political document. For a start, the delegations are scheduled to meet once a year and are to be headed by the foreign ministers or high-ranking government officials.

FIRST PRC MILITARY ATTACHE ARRIVES IN BRASILIA

PY041955 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Nov 85 p 3

[Text] Brasilia -- The first of the agreements signed Friday, 1 November began to crystallize 10 days ago when a 53-year-old discreet man arrived in Brasilia. Very few people knew that he would be the first PRC military attache accredited to Brazil. His name: Bo Zhan Zheng, former PRC military attache to the GDR and Switzerland.

"I never thought that one day I would hold this post in Brazil," he said when asked about his new mission. According to Bo, his designation is "an evidence of the good relations that will be built between the armed forces of our two countries, and a demonstration of the good diplomatic relations between the two nations."

Bo's presence will pose a problem for the other attaches here: How to address him. Unlike other armies, the People's Liberation Army has no insignia or ranks. So far, Bo Zhan Zeng has been addressed as "Mister" by the diplomats and military who have had contacts with him. But this problem will be solved soon because Beijing is already studying the re-establishment of the ranks.

One thing about which "Mister" Bo Zhan Zheng is curious is who the Brazilian officer who is going to Beijing will be. A high-ranking Brazilian Army source has stated that this will remain a mystery for some time: "We are interested in reciprocity because the PRC is a very important partner, but to prepare an officer for this mission will take at least 6 months."

"Mister" Bo's importance can be measured by the negotiations the two countries have in mind: The PRC intends to acquire the necessary license to manufacture 500 AMX fighter planes, 2,000 Tucano training planes, and 2,000 Cascavel and Urutu reconaissance tanks. In exchange, it will supply technology for electronic components and guidance systems for liquid-fuel missiles and rockets.

1985 BRAZIL-PRC TRADE TO REACH $1.2 BILLION

PY021309 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 85 p 9

[Text] Sao Paulo -- During a seminar on business with the PRC on 30 October, Melquiades Ayres de Aguirre, head of the export promotion bureau of the Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), reported that trade between Brazil and the PRC is expected to reach $1.2 billion this year. This figure will represent considerable growth over last year's trade, which reached $818 million.

Brazilian exports to the PRC amounted to $412 million between January and July 1985, compared to $183.9 million for the same period in 1984. In turn, Brazilian imports from the PRC reached $222.9 million during the first 7 months of 1985, compared to $230.6 million during the same period in 1984.

Thus, Brazil registered an $88-million trade surplus in 1984. According to Aguirre, this situation caused a negative reaction in the PRC Government because Chinese foreign trade policy seeks to reach equilibrium in the balance of trade. Despite the PRC protest, the Brazilian official pointed out that the balance of trade surplus favored the PRC between 1981 and 1983.

Melquiades Aguirre said that the PRC is currently one of the world's largest potential markets:

It has more than 1 billion inhabitants and its GNP is expected to reach $1 trillion by the year 2000. Aguirre said this is the time for Brazil to invest and expand its trade with China.

SAUDIS TO SIGN $1.5 BILLION TANK PURCHASE PACT

PY042054 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 3 Nov 85 p 38

[Text] Brasilia -- Saudi Arabia will soon sign a $1.5-billion contract with Specialized Engineers, Inc. [Engesa] to buy 1,000 Osorio tanks, which are the most modern and powerful built by Brazilian industry. A Saudi Arabian Government delegation has visited the Engesa factory to become familiar with its installations and to negotiate purchase terms.

According to an Engesa source, the purchase terms include building the Osorio tank under license at a modern plant built by the Saudi Government in Jeddah where 2,000 men work. The plant is currently underemployed since only light arms of FRG design are manufactured there.

Before approaching Engesa, Saudi Arabia studied the main Western-built tanks, such as the British Challenger, the U.S. Abrams, the German Leopard II, and the French AMX-40. The Osorio was found to be superior to all the others for desert fighting, although the prototype's 105-mm French cannon was not totally satisfactory.

Although the cannon performed well during tests -- the French AMK-40 tank is equipped with it -- the Saudis preferred a version with a heavier 120-mm German-made cannon. This was the only modification proposed after the tests, which evaluated the Osorio as a reliable tank that meets the latest international standards.

Production of Osorio tanks in Jeddah will reportedly total about 1,000 units meant for the Iraqi Army, with a potential market of 3,000 units, which would represent $4.5 billion for Engesa.

The Osorio tank can reach a speed of over 65 km/hour on the road. It has composite ceramic armor [blindagem composta em ceramica] and hydraulic suspension, both of British design, and a 1,500 hp diesel motor Of German design.

Engesa has already obtained a license to manufacture these components in Brazil, including the cannon. The computerized fire control system and the Laser aiming equipment were developed in Brazil and appear in the Prologo and D.F. Vasconcellos catalogues.

INCREASED TRADE WITH ARGENTINA PLANNED

PY032120 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 31 Oct 85 p 25

[Excerpts] Brazil's decision to purchase the wheat and oil by-products it needs on the Argentine market beginning this year is in line with the policy of the government to "push up" bilateral trade between the two countries, which during the past 5 years has remained at quite low levels and has been very disadvantageous to Argentina. The negotiations started in August by the Bank of Brazil and the Argentine Foreign Trade Secretariat should result in Brazil buying approximately $300 million of these products next year and should allow Brazil to export an equal amount.

This information was disclosed Tuesday 29 October by Roberto Fendt, Junior, director of the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), during the award ceremony of the exporter of the year prize, awarded by the Brazilian-Argentine Chamber of Commerce. Argentine Ambassador Rafael Vazquez and the Argentine Embassy's economic and commercial attache, Carlos Fasciolo, presided over the ceremony.

The idea of creating a Latin American Common Market, starting with a closer relationship between Brazil and Argentina, was supported by Argentine Ambassador Rafael Vazquez and by Laurits Anton von Lachmann, president of the Brazilian-Argentine Businessmen's Council, who said that the EEC serves as a model. "There, too, they started with an agreement between two countries. Someone has to start."

Although it is a slow process, the CACEX director asserted that Brazil wants bilateral trade with Argentina to be the first step in resumption of its trade with all the countries of the area. He added that "Argentina is a very important case because between us we are formulating a new pattern of trade for Latin America as a whole. We do not dream that trade relations will be resumed immediately, that a common market will be established from one hour to the next. Our intention is to continue striving for greater integration."

ARGENTINE FLEET PARTICIPATES IN JOINT MANEUVERS

PY011733 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] The Argentine fleet, which participated in naval training maneuvers with Brazil, has arrived in Rio de Janeiro port. None of the fleet vessels that took part of the maneuvers had participated in the Malvinas war.

NICARAGUA'S RAMIREZ VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PY012330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2126 GMT 1 Nov 85

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 1 Nov (EFE) -- Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez today said the relations between Latin America and the United States could seriously deteriorate if the Reagan administration decides to intervene in Nicaragua.

Ramirez, who began an official visit to Brazil on 28 October, said it will not be as easy for the United States to pressure the Latin American nations to blockade Nicaragua as it was in the early 1960's against Cuba. Ramirez remarked that 25 years after the Cuban experience the United States must deal with an indocile Latin American Continent where most countries have democratic regimes that are joining efforts to achieve full sovereignty without foreign intervention or pressure.

The Nicaraguan vice president pointed out that the conflict between his country and the United States has been caused by the fact that it is unacceptable to U.S. Government for a small nation to exercise its independence and sovereignty.

Ramirez ruled out the possibility of Nicaragua having turned into a new Latin American beachhead for the USSR. Nicaragua has neither commitments to nor alliances with the USSR, Ramirez said.

He then invited the international press to confirm whether there are military bases of foreign powers in Nicaraguan territory. He said that if Nicaragua had been interested in shifting to the Soviet orbit, it could have used the many pretexts that have been provided, particularly by the U.S. policy of pressure, blackmail, and international isolation.

Concerning the number of Cuban advisers in Nicaragua, Ramirez reported that there are only 600, because 100 left in May in a gesture of good faith for the signing of the Contadora Group treaty.

The Nicaraguan vice president stressed that the OAS is going through a crisis that has been aggravated by its failure to keep up with historical development. He added that other Latin American organizations have been created in the search for solutions to the region's problems. One of those organizations is the Contadora Group. He charged that the OAS crisis has been caused mainly by the conflict between U.S. interests and the interests of Third World countries. The situation is such that the Third World is gradually realizing that it is necessary to create a strong organization to confront the United States, he noted.

Ramirez also said that the severance of diplomatic relations between Ecuador and Nicaragua is an unfortunate event that has displeased Latin America. He added that Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero joined a peculiar, discredited list after his decision to break relations with a Latin American nation.

Concerning relations between the church and the Sandinist Government, Ramirez blamed the stands of some conservative priests who he said have caused conflicts among the people. He said he is convinced that this situation has harmed the Catholic Church, and charged that there are sectors interested in using Monsignor Obando as an anti-Sandinist leader in Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION UP 7.5 PERCENT -- Brazilian industrial production increased 7.5 percent from January to September 1985 over the same period in 1984: the mining industry production rose 10.9 percent, and manufacturing production increased 7.4 percent, the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics reported today in Rio de Janeiro. [Excerpt] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 4 Nov 85 PY]

DIPLOMAT TO USSR FOUND DEAD IN MOSCOW APARTMENT

Apartment Guarded by State

PA051221 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 1206 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 NOV (REUTER) -- A Mexican diplomat was found dead from bullet wounds today in his Moscow apartment, a Mexican Embassy spokesman announced here today. The source said that Manuel Portilla Quevedo, who was a counsellor, was found dead together with his Mexican domestic servant in his apartment in one of the housing units reserved for foreigners. The housing unit has a most efficient surveillance system.

Diplomatic sources commented that Portilla had bullet wounds in his neck, but the embassy did not confirm the report.

Portilla, about 40 years old and divorced, was assigned to his country's embassy 4 years ago and was considered a Soviet expert. Because of his knowledge of Soviet life, he was frequently consulted by the newsmen, and he was a very well-known figure at social gatherings in Moscow. He studied at the University of Moscow, spoke fluent Russian, and was a trained chemist.

Soviets Investigating

PA121230 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1208 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 5 Nov (DPA) -- Mexican Diplomat Manuel Portilla Quevedo and his domestic servant were murdered in Moscow, a Mexican Embassy spokesman confirmed here today. Portilla Quevedo, Mexican embassy counsellor, was found dead with a bullet wound in his neck in the middle of last week, it was said in Moscow diplomatic circles. Next to him was the body of his Mexican domestic servant, who was apparently beaten to death, according to the Mexican Embassy spokesman.

The Soviet authorities investigating the case have not given out any information, the spokesman said. He added the investigations will last approximately 2 weeks, and the reasons for the murder are still unknown.

The apartment where the diplomat and his maid were found is in an area guarded day and night by the militia. Normally, no one can enter or leave the area without permits.

COSTA RICA

MONGE MEETS WITH PANAMA'S DELVALLE 2 NOVEMBER

PA031846 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 3 Nov 85

[By William Cespedes Chavarria -- recorded]

[Excerpts] The first meeting between President Luis Alberto Monge and Panamanian President Eric Arturo Delvalle took place yesterday afternoon in David, Panama. President Monge, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and other officials, boarded a Panamanian Air Force helicopter in Paso Canoa to travel to David to meet with President Delvalle and other high-ranking officials. This was the first meeting between Monge and Delvalle since the latter replaced Nicolas Ardito Barletta some weeks ago.

Monge said that it was an informal meeting without an agenda in which they discussed bilateral topics and analyzed the Central American situation and the Contadora Group process. He said that it was basically an effort to give continuity to the border programs by Costa Rica and Panama. Some months ago, Costa Rica and Panama signed an agreement to develop an agricultural-livestock and industrial plan on the border region to enable the two countries to obtain economic, financial, and social benefits.

Monge said that this first meeting with Delvalle produced positive results and that Delvalle plans to continue the democratization process in Panama and to strengthen the Contadora efforts to achieve peace in the region. Monge refused to disclose the specific topics that were discussed in the meeting, adding that it was simply an informal contact between the two governments, as has occurred in the past. He said that the meeting was held at the request of President Delvalle, who wanted to take advantage of the fact that Monge was in Costa Rica's southern region.

Yesterday, President Monge handed out 270 land titles to peasants of the area of La Cuesta and opened a park there.

We have also been told by some government officials that last night in a political meeting in San Isidro, former President Jose Figueres announced his resignation as roving ambassador. This will be confirmed tomorrow in a communique to be issued at approximately 1000 at the Presidential House. It will clarify Figueres' situation even through President Figueres [as heard] said yesterday that the press was acting in a revengeful manner and that he did not give as much importance as the press to Figueres' personal statements, which have contradicted the government's foreign policy positions.

PRESIDENT BLAMES PRESS FOR FIGUERES UPROAR

PA031840 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has said that all the uproar about former President Jose Figueres has been promoted in part by the national press. In this way, the president to some extent defended former President Figueres. He said this during yesterday's visit to Corredores as part of his tour over the weekend of southern Costa Rica, especially Golfito, to sign the law that creates a free port in Golfito. Former President Figueres has acted in line with some principles of the government of the Republic, President Monge said. He added that the Costa Rican press has involved Figueres in this.

President Monge yesterday said: Figueres is being unnecessarily pressured. The matter is not as important as some want to portray it. The president thus referred to the criticism in various Costa Rican news media with regard to the former president's meetings with Nicaraguan leaders and his recent visit to the PRC. According to some political observers, those actions are not consistent with the policies of the Monge government.

EL SALVADOR

HONDURAN TROOPS REPORTEDLY TRESPASS BORDER

PA041946 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1913 GMT 4 Nov 85

[By Pablo Antonio Ayala]

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Honduran troops have entered Salvadoran territory, residents in Perquin reported today.

The sources told a local radio station by phone that during the last few days, several Honduran soldiers have entered into the Sabanetas Canton, Perquin jurisdiction, located in the northern part of the eastern Morazan Department.

They added that the Honduran soldiers have threatened the residents in the border area, warning them that all Salvadoran peasants should vacate this area by next Wednesday.

"We are surprised by the attitude of the Honduran soldiers, and we ask the competent Salvadoran and Honduran authorities to investigate this," said a man who asked not to be identified for security reasons.

The morning daily LA PRENSA GRAFICA reported today that hundreds of Salvadorans who were going to the Sabanetas cemetery to pray for their relatives on "All Souls Day" over the weekend were not able to get there because they were intercepted by the Honduran troops.

The daily added that the townspeople in that area reported that they were forced to go back after the soldiers told them that "this is Honduran territory, go away." The Salvadoran and Honduran Governments have been holding talks since 1980 in an attempt to reach agreements that will permit the demarcation of the common borders, after breaking relations for 11 years.

INSTITUTE URGES BREAK IN TIES WITH NICARAGUA

PA050413 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Nov 85 pp 9, 63

[Text] The Salvadoran Institute of Political, Economic, and Social Studies, Isepes, holds the view that diplomatic relations with Nicaragua must be broken.

In a communique issued by Isepes, the organization states that it first presented this view during the Central American democratic entities congress held in May 1985. This view was included in the San Marcos declaration.

When the Zona Rosa massacre occurred, Isepes once again asked for a break in relations with Nicaragua. At that time Isepes was harshly attacked by a high-ranking government official during a televised program. Later, this same government official had a first-hand experience with Nicaraguan terrorism.

Isepes continues to state that, as always, the second attack came from the Marxist-Leninist ECA [not further identified]

However, what is most important is that this brave view is also upheld by other governments like the Ecuadoran Government, which broke off relations with Managua, the communique adds.

Our sources added that during his current tour of the United States, Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte told the press that, "Nicaragua is the Central American fountain of totalitarianism and violence and it is the sanctuary for terrorists who could not be active in the region without the help of governments like the Sandinist government."

Duarte also said: "In the case of my family, my daughter Ines Guadalupe would not have been a victim of the inhuman violence of the terrorists if they did not have the support, guidance, approval, and the opportune protection of Nicaragua's terrorist dictatorship."

Duarte added that during the negotiations to obtain his daughter's release, the insurgents were in constant radio contact with the Nicaraguan capital city to see what Managua had to say to each of the proposals made by the Salvadoran Government.

Isepes hopes that when Duarte returns he will not say that all this information is not true, because after making those statements it would be a crime against the homeland to continue having relations with Nicaragua.

INES DUARTE SUFFERING 'STOCKHOLM SYNDROME'

PA042028 Paris AFP in Spanish 2009 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Paris, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Ines Guadalupe Duarte, kidnapped by Salvadoran guerrillas for 44 days, is not presently "in a condition to make objective statements" about her experience as a hostage, President Jose Napoleon Duarte said here today.

Duarte presented Ines Guadalupe during a news conference held at a downtown Paris hotel but asked newsmen not to ask his daughter questions because of the emotional state she is in, mentioning the phenomenon known as the "Stockholm Syndrome."

Duarte mentioned the so-called "Stockholm Syndrome," which was referred to in the case of the U.S. passengers kidnapped in the TWA plane who were placed in quarantine in Frankfurt after their release. (This syndrome, which was reportedly studied in the Swedish capital, is characterized by a disturbance in the conscience of those who have been kidnapped and which leads them to sympathize with their kidnappers).

Ines Guadalupe Duarte, with a shy smile on her face, posed by her father's side for a while and then retreated without making any statements.

MEDDLING IN GUATEMALAN POLITICS ALLEGED

PA010225 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 31 Oct 85 pp 3, 46

[Text] The Nationalist Revolutionary Alliance, ARENA, and the Christian Democratic Party, PDC, asked for an investigation as they accused each other of meddling in Guatemala's political affairs. The accusations were made during the Legislative Assembly session.

ARENA deputies asked the Legislative Assembly to appoint a commission to investigate the presence of Salvadoran activists and Salvadoran official vehicles participating in the political campaign in favor of the Guatemalan Christian Democratic Party.

The motion says that such activity violates the principle of self-determination and also squanders in an undemocratic way our country's scarce economic resources, a reason given by our government to refuse to meet the people's just demands.

The deputies of the PDC submitted a document which says: "The links between ARENA of EL Salvador and the Guatemalan National Liberation Movement, MLN, are locally and internationally known and also known is the close link between ARENA leader Roberto D'Aubuisson Arrieta and Mario Sandoval Alarcon of Guatemala, a situation which has led to the MLN's direct participation in Salvadoran politics and of ARENA in Guatemalan politics. This situation has caused the disappearance and probable death of Salvadorans linked to ARENA's leaders."

In view of this, the good relations that should exist between the governments of Guatemala and El Salvador have been seriously threatened.

The PDC deputies asked the Legislative Assembly to appoint an investigating commission to find out the truth and also about the disappearance of vehicles during the 1984 political campaign, which according to the people, were used by ARENA. ARENA and the PDC's petitions were handed over to the Legislative Assembly's Political Commission.

PILOT TALAVERA STATEMENTS TERMED 'OFFENSIVE'

PA020243 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Nov 85, pp 2, 42

[Text] Pilot Julio Romero Talavera has made statements in Costa Rica that are offensive to the Salvadoran people and government.

This has been reported by Sigfrido Munes, Salvadoran ambassador to Costa Rica, through a communique sent to this newspaper via the information secretariat. The communique indicates that Talavera has identified himself fully with FMLN actions.

The communique also said that Ambassador Munes has reported this out of respect for Costa Rican sectors and President Luis Alberto Monge, who in good faith made efforts for the release of Talavera, who has admitted being at the service of the FMLN.

In his statements, Talavera clearly disclosed his ties with the FMLN, his ideas regarding revolutionary internationalism and what he describes as "the Central American revolution," as well as the true direction of his ideological leanings. This allows the Costa Rican people to draw their own conclusions regarding the responsibility that Talavera has accepted in this way. Once the released pilot has expressed his ideological stance, his future statements can be properly interpreted in this framework.

The ambassador to Costa Rica asserted that Duarte's government was always receptive to Costa Rica's efforts for the release of Talavera. In addition, the Salvadoran government expressed willingness and sought a solution within law as an expression of friendliness toward the Costa Rican people and in response to the Costa Rican Government's determined identification with the Salvadoran democratization process that the Salvadoran people and government support and carry out.

FMLN REPORTS 813 ARMY CASUALTIES IN OCTOBER

PA030445 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Attention, much attention. During the month of heroic guerrillas, the puppet troops suffered 813 casualties.

Here is the breakdown of the casualties according to war fronts:

Our companeros have reported that 541 casualties were inflicted on the puppet Army in the Francisco Sanchez eastern front. Take notice, gentlemen of the Coprefa [Armed Forces Press Committee]. In the Modesto Ramirez central front, 154 casualties. In the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, we have inflicted 118 casualties on the puppet troops of the Yankees. Overall casualties include 5 lieutenants, 7 sublieutenants, 2 cadets, 12 sergeants, 4 subsergeants, 13 corporals, and three radio operators. In addition, we have information on the casualties inflicted on Bustillos' Air Force. Attention.

These are the ugly birds of the high command that we damaged and shot down during this heroic month of October. Two helicopter pilots killed and a helicopter pilot wounded, as well as a gunner. Also, 473 of these 813 casualties were inflicted with fan-shaped explosive charges. Next, we have a list of the aircraft -- Bustillos' ugly birds -- destroyed and damaged. A Huey 500 helicopter [as heard] shot down in Copapayo; two H1H [as heard] helicopters damaged, one in the Modesto Ramirez central front's Guazapa hill area and another in the country's east. There are more vehicles destroyed; eight military transport trucks were completely destroyed. These trucks will no longer be able to carry enemy troops.

ANALYSTS COMMENT ON RECENT KIDNAPPINGS

PA020425 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 1 Nov 85

[Text] Political and military analysts have said: "The kidnapping of Colonel Omar Napoleon Avalos has shown that the Communists usually carry out clever political games in order to reach accords with or without prior conditions and that FMLN statements are carefully mixed with threats and pledges to sway both national and international opinions in their favor. Later, however, they fail to abide by these pledges."

The kidnapping of Avalos has followed a pattern similar to that of President Duarte's daughter. Terrorists are expected to handle Avalos just as they did Ines Duarte in order to gain new advantages in their struggle with the government, analysts added. Through the Communications Ministry, the presidential palace handles all the information regarding this case.

In addition, nine municipal employees were not included in the exchange negotiated by Duarte and are still in the hands of terrorists. This represents an unfilfillment of what was supposedly agreed between the parties in Panama with the mediation of Catholic Church members.

The analysts added: Through agreements by the two sides during the kidnapping of Duarte's daughter, the guerrillas succeeded in improving their position in their subversive struggle. In addition, this shows that the guerrilla leaders really have no plans to give up their original intention of seizing power by force.

The analysts believe that too great a risk was taken during the negotiations to release Duarte's daughter and that this has been an irreparable mistake because the Communists are always ready to reorganize and reorient their activities. The analysts said: "Therefore, we fell into a trap." "Successes made them happy and convinced them that they will be able to achieve more political and diplomatic victories by kidnapping more government officials."

"They have attained a position where they can do what they want. They will not stop short of trying. So those of the FMLN are the winners and all Salvadorans are the losers." Analysts added that, in response to the Armed Force's solidarity with Duarte in his personal problem, Duarte should now show a similar solidarity to rescue Col Avalos.

What will the terrorists ask for now? The analysts believe that since the government accepted all of the FMLN demands, it is to be expected that they will continue to use a similar strategy for new political and diplomatic victories and increased terrorist actions. They added: Naturally, mechanisms are being sought to lead to the rescue of Col Avalos, althougth the key to success has been given to the terrorists and they will now exploit it for an indefinite time.

"As a result of this, Duarte and the Armed Forces' problem is serious because they could again be forced to accept terms onerous for the national sovereignty," the analysts have also said. "In addition, the terrorists have begun to sow distrust and resentment between the government and the soldiers who fight and die at the front." They have also commented: "The church guaranteed -- through Msgr Rivera y Damas -- that the commitments signed for the release of Duarte's daughter would be fulfilled by the two parties," they concluded.

GUATEMALA

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS LEAD ELECTION RETURNS

DCG Has 39 Percent

PA050140 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0115 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] 51.99 percent of the total votes cast yesterday have been counted. This percentage represents a little more than half the votes cast for president and deputies in all the municipalities. The Guatemalan Christian Democracy continues ahead with 39.26 percent, followed by the Union of the National Center, UCN, with 20.16 percent. The Democratic Party of National Cooperation - Revolutionary Party, PDCN-PR, is in third place with 13 percent of the votes. Even if the second and third places were to join, they would not be able to surpass the Christian Democrats.

Carpio Acknowledges Results

PA041325 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1304 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] At 0400, Jorge Carpio Nicolle acknowledged that he is in second place in the official count of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. Jorge Carpio Nicolle, who [words indistinct] broadcasting the process live, pointed out that the UCN [Union of the National Center] is proud to be the second political force in the country. Jorge Carpio Nicolle had not wanted to make any statements before 0400 when he accepted his defeat.

Cerezo Optimistic on Runoff

PA041651 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1525 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (DPA) -- The presidential candidate for the Guatemalan Christian Democracy (DCG) of the moderate left, Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, 43, this morning declared that the trend in the returns, which gives him a big first place advantage in the Guatemalan elections, "makes us the virtual winner in the second round on 8 December."

According to official information from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE), the trend has remained from the start of the vote count at 40 to 41 percent of the votes favoring the DCG and between 20 and 21 percent for the Union of the National Center (UCN), which nominated journalist Jorge Carpio Nicolle, 53.

However, Carpio Nicolle and his supporters consider that they could surmount the difference in the second round elections of December with a short campaign which could attract voters from other parties toward a centrist position.

The daily EL GRAFICO, whose director is Carpio Nicolle, today recognizes on its front page the partial victory of Cerezo Arevalo, who will have to face Carpio in the second electoral round.

In his statements this morning, Cerezo voiced his satisfaction over the electoral results and pointed out that the abstention of approximately 35 percent was even less than that of countries with a solid democratic background, such as the United States.

He noted: "We are willing to talk about a coalition with other parties," and added: "After the obvious support offered by the Guatemalan people, the second round is merely a formality." Cerezo reported that yesterday, before the start of the vote count, he called the other candidates to express his congratulations and acknowledgement for their participation in the elections which, he said, were carried out cleanly and democratically.

The DCG secretary general, Alfonso Cabrera, said: "The victory of the Christian Democracy marks the return of peace to Guatemala," and added that his party advocates "coexistence and love." Cabrera considered that the partial victory obtained by the part "is the result of many years of work" and added: "We humbly accept the responsibility the people of Guatemala have bestowed on us."

Cabrera also pointed out that the head of the Guatemalan Government, General Oscar Mejia Victores, "honored his word, given in the name of the Army, to hold free elections."

In addition, various Guatemalan sectors have pointed to the important role being played by the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, under the presidency of lawyer Arturo Herbruger.

Meanwhile, observers from different countries and international organizations who were present for the Guatemalan elections voiced their satisfaction with the results. The U.S. delegates, headed by Senator Richard Lugar, declared that the elections were clean, and said they are pleased that Guatemala is beginning a democratic era, which, they added, will facilitate the U.S. economic support for that Central American country.

Cerezo Asks UCN To Forgo Runoff

PA041922 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1812 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] At a news conference held at his party's headquarters, Vinicio Cerezo has just told approximately 100 national and foreign newsmen: It is true that we only obtained a relative majority, but this majority surpasses the closest contender by 50 percent; thus, I ask the UCN [Union of National Center] to spare the people a runoff.

Vinicio, wearing a light suit, arrived at the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] headquarters located in Zone Four in this capital, where he was applauded and cheered by his followers.

A few minutes ago, Vinicio Cerezo, presidential candidate and virtual winner of yesterday's elections promised absolute neutrality in the Central American conflict, as well as his total support for the Contadora Group's peace efforts. Surrounded by his deputies in the Central District, the young politician said his party will possibly win 40 or 50 deputy seats.

Visibly moved, and in a firm tone, Vinicio said a few minutes ago that in asking the UCN to spare the people a runoff, he asks all the Guatemalan politicians and the nation's productive forces to come forward in order to form a government of national unity. He added that this does not mean that he is offering positions in the government, or that he will give up his plans for development, particularly regarding absolute neutrality in Central America, and his approach toward a more just, human, and democratic society.

Cerezo stressed that he is keeping his promise to the Mutual Support Group regarding the need to mediate in their demands with the military government. He said that he has not been pressured by any sector, including the Army, and praised the impartiality shown by the de facto government during the electoral process. After taking a deep breath, he added: However, he will not accept pressures or conditions from any sector.

DCG Will Accept 'Collaboration'

PA042301 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 4 Nov 85

[By Agustin de Gracia]

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE)-- The Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG] will accept the "collaboration" of other forces in a future government based on three "basic conditions": power in the hands of the civilians, neutrality in Central America, and an economic action that will benefit the masses.

This was clearly stated today by 42-year-old Vinicio Cerezo during his first news conference after his triumph in the general elections held on Sunday was confirmed.

The DCG's presidential candidate said that his party defends a "plan for national unity based on political objectives and not specific charges."

In view of the possibility of negotiating the support of other forces in the face of a second round of elections, the presidential candidate said that he would accept the collaboration of other parties as long as they respect the DCG's political principles.

Vinicio Cerezo mentioned three "basic conditions" for this "consensus": "power in the hands of a civilian government, neutrality in Central America, and an economic action that will benefit the middle class and the masses." "These issues cannot be neglected," Cerezo said.

The Christian Democratic leader said that the Army's attitude during the elections has had a "historic nature." "It has not intervened, it has supported the will of the people, and this is proof that the people's aspirations for the military to fulfill its role in the area of security, but to refrain from interfering in political decision-making, is truly possible," Cerezo added.

Vinicio Cerezo insisted that it would be "reasonable" and a gesture of "political maturity" if the candidate who came in second, Jorge Carpio, candidate for the Union of the National Center, would withdraw from the race and accept the triumph of the Christian Democratic candidate, "like in Peru." Cerezo added that by doing this, "effort and time would not be wasted and the first steps toward solving the crisis we are experiencing would not be delayed." The winner of the elections added that "a second round would only be a formality." However, Carpio today announced that he is planning to participate in the second round of elections.

The Christian Democratic leader said that if he definitely gets to govern, he will defend an "active neutrality in Central America to search for peace through dialogue and negotiation."

"We do not believe in confrontations, we believe that a political way must be sought to resolve the Central American problems," Vinicio Cerezo added.

Regarding the problem of the foreign debt, which in Guatemala amounts to $2.6 billion, Cerezo said that he is in favor of "renegotiating the debt unilaterally, but searching for a joint renegotiation with the Latin American countries if this is possible." [sentence as received]

Vinicio Cerezo said that "the Guatemalan right has passed to fourth place. The country has chosen new tendencies for a change to take place." With 70 percent of the votes counted, according to the provisional count, Cerezo described the percentage of electoral participation as "satisfactory."

"No one has lost, and the biggest winner has been the people of Guatemala because they have taken a great step toward the true democratization of Guatemala," Vinicio Cerezo said.

CATHEDRAL OCCUPATION SITUATION AT IMPASSE

PA022013 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1920 GMT 2 Nov 85

[By Luis Marroquin Godoy]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 2 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Mutual Support Group (GAM) began its 3d day of occupation today in the Cathedral of Guatemala on the eve of the presidential elections. GAM, which is made up of the relatives of missing persons, is waiting for the government to meet its demands.

The group has not been able to contact officials of the military regime after the mediation commission listened to them.

The mediation commission is made up of Apostolic Nuncio Oriano Quilici, Metropolitan Archbishop Prospero Penados del Barrio, and the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [PCG] candidate Vinicio Cerezo. According to local observers everything seems to indicate that the government will not issue any resolution prior to tomorrow's elections and the occupants will remain inside the cathedral until next week: Since Thursday, 150 persons have peacefully occupied the cathedral, considering this the only means to pressure the government of General Oscar Mejia Victores so he would carry out "a true investigation" of their relatives, who have been missing for several years.

Under slogans of "Before turning over power, you must tell us where our relatives are," and "You took them away alive, and we want them back alive," GAM plans to remain inside the cathedral until the government publicly commits itself to meet their demands. The occupants of the cathedral asked the DCG presidential candidate, the Guatemala City archbishop, and the apostolic nuncio to take their demands to the government, which the three agreed to do.

It was learned this morning that the Apostolic Nuncio had withdrawn from the mediation commission, as he considered that his participation might be interpreted as an intervention in the internal affairs of the country, taking into consideration his diplomatic rank. Meanwhile, the DCG candidate pointed out that the occupation of the cathedral is evidence of the violence problem prevailing in Guatemala, where nearly 40,000 persons have been killed in the last 20 years.

Missing Persons Highlighted

PA030205 Paris AFP in Spanish 1657 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 2 Nov (AFP) -- The "human rights situation in Guatemala at the present time is comparable to that in South Africa," said Oswaldo Enriquez, regional coordinator of the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission (CDH), just 24 hours before the general elections will be held in this country. Enriquez told AFP that the CDH considers the Guatemalan election process "illegitimate" because "not all political forces are participating," and "due to the climate of repression that exists." "The control of the civilian population prevents the expression of the right to vote," he added, adding that "the military will continue to exercise power, regardless of the election results."

Regarding the peaceful occupation of the metropolitan cathedral by some 150 persons of the Mutual Support Group (GAM) of relatives of missing persons in Guatemala, Enriquez said that the CDH considers its "demands justified." The GAM is demanding that the Guatemalan military government carry out a "real and thorough" investigation of the 38,000 missing persons and political prisoners in Guatemala, according to the CDH.

"This is the proper time to remind the Guatemalan military of the trails being held in Argentina for the same crimes," said Enriquez, pointing out that "the persons responsible for the disappearances in Guatemala as well as the illegal executions should be tried."

Elections Seen as 'Farce'

PA050206 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0105 GMT 5 Nov 85

[By Carlos Rodolfo Mobil]

[Excerpts] Guatemala, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- More than 100 relatives of persons missing for political reasons in Guatemala spent Sunday's general elections locked inside the Metropolitan Cathedral, which they peacefully occupied 4 days ago.

A leader of the Mutual Support Group (GAM) spoke with ACAN-EFE today at the door of the Catholic Church to say that the elections held yesterday "were a farce." "There is no such thing as a democracy spattered with blood," the source said, upon recalling that approximately 38,000 persons have disappeared in Guatemala during the past 20 years. Yesterday Guatemalans voted for their first civilian government since 1970.

The GAM occupied the metropolitan Cathedral last Thursday to demand that the military regime, installed after the 1983 coup, publicly assume the responsibility of carrying out an "in-depth investigation of the detained and missing persons in this country."

The source stated that the missing persons were captured by government security forces, but the authorities have denied this accusation. The military government, headed by General Oscar Mejia Victores, has not responded to the present demands made by the GAM, a group organized in 1984.

"The new government must know that the GAM acts peacefully, but with force," the leader explained. The GAM leader said that although the authorities cut off the water at the cathedral, "the people of Guatemala have responded by providing us with all kinds of food and beverages."

"Our physical condition, she added, "is very normal, but some people, especially the children, are very weak." "The GAM will not leave the cathedral until the military government responds to our demands," she said.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA-U.S. RELATIONS NOT ON GENEVA AGENDA

PA041835 Paris AFP in Spanish 1810 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Relations between the United States and Nicaragua will not be discussed at the meeting between Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, the Soviet ambassador in Managua, German Shlyapnikov, announced today.

In statements to the Nicaraguan press, Shlyapnikov said that in Geneva, on 19 and 20 November, the Soviets will not discuss that matter, "but we will denounce the U.S. aggression policy against Nicaragua."

The ambassador said it is up to Nicaragua and the United States to settle the problems affecting their relations.

RADIO SANDINO VIEWS DUARTE VISIT TO WASHINGTON

PA011627 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Speaking the same language as his imperialist masters, President Duarte speaks out against Nicaragua in the United States. Feeling at home and under the eyes of his protector, Salvadoran ruler Napoleon Duarte stated in Washington that the Salvadoran crisis and the Central American crisis in general are caused by Nicaragua.

Repeating word by word the same virulent statements of Reagan, Shultz, and other warmongering officials of the U.S. Government, Duarte wants to justify his disastrous administration. He blames Nicaragua for maintaining a totalitarian policy and of being a sanctuary for terrorists. President Duarte was later received by his U.S. counterpart, Reagan, who patted him on the shoulder to congratulate him and reaffirm his continual and determined support so Duarte will defend democracy in El Salvador.

Duarte explained that there is a battle between terorrism and humanism in El Salvador. However, he did not explain that terrorism is being waged by his government, his Army, and his death squads with the support of the greatest promoter of state terrorism, Reagan's U.S. Government. Duarte discussed the death of 4 Marines, and the kidnapping of his daughter Ines and the 33 mayors. However, he abstained from mentioning the murder of four U.S. nuns, two U.S. agricultural advisers, and the murder of Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero. Of course, he also forgot to mention that his country's Armed Forces have murdered over 50,000 Salvadoran patriots.

The language used by Duarte is similar to that used by the White House spokesmen and is used precisely to please the Reagan Administration, which will soon provide El Salvador with $22 million to train the Salvadoran police and to continue its repressive programs against the Salvadoran people who are demanding and struggling for their freedom.

TANA LEADER REFUTES DUARTE CHARGES ON KIDNAPPING

PA031639 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] According to Freddy Balzan, executive secretary of the TANA [Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America], all the elements recently used against Nicaragua by the Reagan administration are a desperate response to the counterrevolutionary forces' inability to overthrow the revolutionary government. This opinion is even held by Fred Ikle, under secretary of defense for policy, who has said that the counterrevolutionary forces need every support from the United States; otherwise U.S. troops will have to be used to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

In this sense, Balzan analyzed Shlaudeman's remarks when he met with Tunnerman [Nicaraguan ambassador to the United States] in Washington. Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte's statements accusing Nicaragua of participating in Ines Guadalupe's kidnapping fall within this framework. All of these elements plus the obstacles set by Honduras and El Salvador to Contadora are just part of an overall plan by the Reagan administration that is consistent with the historic desires of the United States to invade Nicaragua.

[Begin recording] [Balzan] At this time, Salvadoran President Duarte is at the worst political moment of his life because the reactionary and gorilla militarymen of his country have seen that he is only sensitive to family problems.

It is evident that if Duarte had not let himself be guided by the State Department and the CIA, he would have held political talks with the FMLN-FDR a long time ago to bring peace to El Salvador. He is in a desperate situation right now, and that is why he has made these stupid statements that he is fully aware are false. Nevertheless, he is trying to regain the support of the reactionary sectors of Washington, the State Department, the CIA, and the Pentagon as well as the rightist squads of his country that no longer believe in him. Therefore, we can easily interpret the reports in the last few days about uneasiness within the Salvadoran Armed Forces as being due to some ultimatum that they have given Duarte on behalf of the U.S. warmongering policy. We cannot forget that the United States has already drawn up an entire policy for all of Central America. It was written in the Santa Fe document. One of its authors, Ambassador Lewis Tambs, is currently in Costa Rica. Therefore, Duarte's statements fall within U.S. imperialism's plan and conspiracy not only to destroy the Sandinist people's revolution but also to militarily occupy Honduras and Costa Rica and to try to prevent any social explosion in Latin America with the excuse that it is a terrorist action instigated by the international communist forces and all those adjectives that belong more to the 1940's and not to the present day.

[Question] Do you think that the recent events might negatively affect the signing of the peace document that is supposedly scheduled for 20 November?

[Balzan] As Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano said, it is evident that the Contadora Group is currently facing great difficulties due to the conspirational maneuvers of U.S. imperialism. A few weeks are left before the signing of the Contadora Document. In the current conditions it is evident that Nicaragua cannot disarm itself. The TANA not only supports the revolutionary government's decision in this regard but it also warns all Latin America to be alert to any aggression against Nicaragua by the United States. At the same time, other clauses that have been introduced by the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments made it very difficult for the Contadora Group's peace efforts to be successful. As is known, Nicaragua opposes the presence of foreign military bases and military maneuvers in Central America. Nevertheless, the United States, through Honduras and El Salvador, exerted pressure on Contadora to establish those clauses so that those military maneuvers that U.S. imperialism constantly carries out in Honduras and Costa Rica will continue. We believe that the only way peace can be achieved in Central America is to force the United States to join the Contadora peace talks because it is the only enemy of peace in Central America and the only enemy of the Contadora Group's peace efforts. [end recording]

CARBALLO DETAILS REPRESSION AGAINST CHURCH

PA311303 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 29 Oct 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] The Nicaraguan church's situation is extremely grave, given the regime's constant aggressions against it. In addition, the Sandinist regime says one thing and does another in its efforts to divide and undermine the church and to counter its influence over the population. The archbishopric's installations in Managua were militarily raided by the regime; the installations are controlled by the regime and have not been returned to the church.

Impacto newscast talked with Msgr Bismarck Carballo, spokesman for the archbishopric, who said: "No. Look, the offices were militarily taken over approximately 18 days ago, and this has hindered pastoral and social activities. We even have problems concerning the cardinalate's normal activities because the stationery used by the archbishopric is stored in the installations. In addition, this has hindered the services rendered by the church to Catholics and others who come seeking baptism certificates, because this is where the office in charge of registering all baptisms carried out in the Managua cathedral was located. Consequently, this situation has provoked some problems and hindered our pastoral activities."

Another problem being faced by the Nicaraguan Catholic Church is the expulsion -- without explanations or publicity -- of foreign priests. Dozens of prelates have been expelled, and a new threat looms ahead for them. The monsignor said: That is true; we might say a threat looms ahead for the foreign priests who work with the bishops. We must be clear about this; the foreign priests who work with the bishops have been threatened. This, of course, is being used as blackmail against the cardinal and as a threat against the foreign priests who have left their homeland and come to work with and support the Nicaraguan Catholic people and church."

Despite all of these problems and the ban on Cardinal Obando y Bravo's holding masses outdoors, he continues his pastoral work. Msgr Bismarck Carballo said this concerning the activities to be carried out by Cardinal Obando y Bravo this week: "The cardinal will visit the city of Camoapa, Boaco Department, on Wednesday; on Thursday he will arrive in La Paz, Carazo Department. He will also visit Ocotal, Chinandega Department, and Ometepe Island in the near future."

ADDITION TO TUNNERMAN, SHLAUDEMAN TALKS

Insert the following after paragraph four of the item headlined "Communique Issued on Tunnerman, Shlaudeman Talks" published on page P9 of the 1 November Latin American DAILY REPORT, herewith supplying Spanish:

With this purpose, the Nicaraguan Government proposes a high-level meeting to be held on a date agreed upon by both sides within the first 15 days of November to discuss the agenda, place, and date for future meetings. [Con este proposito el Gobierno de Nicaragua propone una reunion de alto nivel en fecha convenida por ambas partes dentro de la primera quincena de Noviembre para discutir agenda, lugar y calendario de reuniones posteriores.]

BAKER PLAN SEEN AS 'ILL-INTENTIONED' SCHEME

PA041351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Nestor Nunez commentary read by Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] In the past few days, at the joint IMF-WORLD Bank conference in Seoul, Washington outlined several measures, designed to fit its interests, to attempt to palliate the bad feeling generated in the underdeveloped countries by a foreign debt totalling $900 billion.

James Baker, U.S. secretary of the treasury, presented himself in Seoul as a great magician, capable of solving the international economic crisis by means of new loans to the Third World countries. The proposed sum is $20 billion over a period of 3 years, but what was not clearly established are the terms for the granting of that loan which, moreover, is patently insufficient.

Despite the bait set out by the United States, the fish were not biting, and the consensus among the debtors participating in the meeting is that Washington and the other creditors do not really have any political inclination to face up to the foreign debt problem. However, the White House refuses to give up its ill-intentioned optimism, and yesterday, representatives of 200 international banks gathered in New York gave their blessing to the so-called Baker Plan.

To the capitalist banks, more loans imply greater dependence on the creditors and greater income from interest, while momentarily silencing the demands of the alleged beneficiaries. The ineffectiveness and the demagoguery of that would-be solution is easily demonstrated. In his speech at the 35th session of the United Nations, in October 1959, [year as heard] Fidel Castro, then president of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, requested for this decade financing of no less than $300 billion for the economic advancement of the Third World. This was to be distributed in annual quotas of over $25 billion. How then, can there be the pretense that $20 billion in 3 years, given more than 5 years later, could resolve the problems of the underdeveloped countries, which have multiplied a hundredfold in that time? The fact is, Mr Imperialists, that a tiny bandage cannot stop a full-scale hemorrhage.

MEXICAN INDUSTRIALIST NOTES GROWTH IN TRADE

PA050408 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Jose Munoz, president of the Mexican Coordinating Council for Capital Good Industries [Consejo Mejicano Coordinator de las Industrias de Bienes Capitales], has said here in Havana that trade between Cuban and Mexico will reach $100 million this year. In statements to the press, Munoz recalled that trade between Cuba and Mexico reached only $70,000 [as heard] in 1980 and added that the same has happened with credit lines, which have grown from $30 million to $150 million.

Munoz heads the Mexican delegation at the Third International Fair in Havana, which is being held at the Palace of Conventions in this capital. The Mexican delegation is made up of some 250 firms and is the largest group of Mexican firms that has participated thus far in these events in Cuba. Munoz said that the firms he represents are interested in developing for Cuba technology that will be of assistance to capital good industries and will help promote Cuba's exports. He noted Mexico sends machinery and equipment to Cuba used for training in specialized schools.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES HONDURAN REPORT ON MISSING

PA311443 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Oct 85

["Our America" commentary by Nestor Nunez, read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] In our recent chat, a Honduran labor leader told us: As the number of Yankee soldiers and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries in my country increases, so does the level of repression and the ensuing imprisonments, tortures, and disappearances. That is truly the case. Today, Honduras is a country occupied by thousands of U.S. officers, CIA agents, and Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who act with the consent of present-day rulers and the top command of the make-believe National Army. There are almost 2,000 U.S. soldiers stationed at the Palmerola [Air Force] Base alone. Meanwhile, the country's territory, especially the territory close to the border with Nicaragua, serves as Washington's training ground for future direct attacks in the region.

In addition, there are the bases of former Somozist guardsmen from which constant attacks against the Sandinist revolution are launched. For example, those supposed secrets did not prevent General John Galvin, chief of the U.S. Southern Command headquartered at the Panama Canal, from shouting to the world a few days ago that the White House must undertake greater military efforts in Central America because otherwise the region would hopelessly fall under the influence of communism. In the face of such levels of interference, which constitute a veritable affront to Honduran dignity, voices of protests rise from the people, which local henchmen attempt to silence through murder.

According to preliminary figures, in the past 3 years 150 persons have disappeared in Honduras after being arrested by repressive agencies. The number of persons who have been jailed and harassed is even higher. The systematic, growing human rights violations in Honduras have prompted rejection from many national organizations and entities such as the Catholic Church which, on more than one occasion, has commented on the subject and demanded clarification of political crimes through Tegucigalpa Archbishop Msgr Hector Rodriguez Santos. As a matter of fact, Msgr Santos conveyed the church's frustration over the report submitted to President Roberto Suazo Cordova by the Armed Forces on missing persons in Honduras. The document, which other humanitarian organizations in Honduras labeled as a mockery of the people, was submitted to the president 3 months ago with the results of the Armed Forces investigation on the whereabouts of 150 persons who disappeared from 1982 to 1985. Categorically, and shamelessly, the officers stated that the missing persons were never arrested by the authorities, were never in the police or military battalion jails, and were not subject to any other form of legal imprisonment. We would add that they simply vanished into thin air, even though eyewitnesses insist that many persons whose fate is unknown were dragged from their homes by officers and were taken to an undetermined location in cars with police registries.

Moreover, it is no secret that paramilitary groups have appeared in Honduras which, thanks to Washington's support, specialize in the physical elimination of those that speak out against the subservient policy of the government and the Armed Force. The truth is that no one in Honduras believes the military report on the missing persons in Honduras. It is a sign of the cynical nature of those who shamelessly surrender their fatherland to the northern boss for use in barbarian plans regarding the Central American and Caribbean peoples.

REAGAN, DUARTE MILITARY STRATEGY TO COLLAPSE

PA031351 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Nov 85

["Our America" commentary]

[(Text)] Once again Washington has made it clear that in the case of El Salvador it is only interested in a military solution. This means the continuation of the genocide in the smallest of the Central American countries.

During a visit to the capital of the United States and a friendly meeting with Ronald Reagan, Jose Napoleon Duarte, chief of the Salvadoran regime, received an additional financial support of $22 million, supposedly to help improve the human rights situation in the country. While the number of persons murdered by the Salvadoran repressive forces totals 60,000, an issue evoided as much as possible by the imperialist news media, the White House donates more funds to the assassins so they can continue their macabre activities. In Reagan's opinion, the U.S. taxpayers' money should be invested in these types of activities. When he delivered the huge sum of money, Reagan asked the people to support his Salvadoran protegee and his accusations, no longer surprising, against Nicaragua and Cuba as being the promoters of the rebel movement in El Salvador.

In statements to correspondents in Washington, Duarte bragged about having Reagan's absolute support and at the same time gave little importance to the regime's internal crisis, determined on one hand by an intensification of the people's war and on the other by the fascist groups' demands for more bloodshed. The truth is that apparently there is no way of stopping the FMLN's frequent military victories, complemented by an intense social struggle and the fascist scorched earth policy, which are only making things worse.

Other aspects of the crisis are the U.S. decision, fully supported by Duarte, not to hold a dialogue with the guerrillas, the continuing military plans with U.S. financing, and the presence in El Salvador of some 500 U.S. military advisers, who are personally directing the counterinsurgency operations. Unfortunately for Washington's strategists, things are not going the way they wish. Each day the alternative of the people's victory or U.S. military intervention is more pressing. In the event of a U.S. military intervention, it would be hard to predict the outcome. Recent military reports indicate the collapse of Washington's strategy in El Salvador. For example, during the 1980-1985 period, the guerrillas have inflicted 18,000 casualties on the Army, a figure equivalent to all the military units the regime had in 1981. In this period, the patriots have seized 5,000 arms and captured 2,500 soldiers and officers.

Meanwhile, some 30 labor conflicts are taking place, which are the cause of unrest in the country and are weakening the country's already feeble economy. In addition to the labor conflicts, there is the unemployment rate problem of more than 60 percent.

Many agree that the Salvadoran regime exists thanks to White House support and that Reagan's recent financial contribution will only prolong a lost cause. It is becoming increasingly evident that there is no place in El Salvador either for Duarte or for the domination plans implemented by Washington.

ANPP PRESIDENT TO ATTEND BERLIN WFDY MEETING

FL050324 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] To participate in the activities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the WFDY, of which he is a founder, Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and President of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP], has left for Berlin.